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THE more people study it, the less difference they see between Sullivanism and Covism.

THE people of Indianapolis are coming to the conclusion that they have had enough of Sullivanism.

It is generally conceded that Messrs. Holman, Springer and Bland will be given rear seats on House committees.

FROM September, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest \$21,376 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan crowd.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.33 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

In those quarters where are the shouters of the slogan "The tariff is a tax," there is now an ominous silence except the occasional voices of Henry Watterson and the Chicago Herald.

THERE never were so many men in this country who know so much more than they did a year ago. Unfortunately, it is the knowledge of experience, and consequently is belated wisdom.

THE appointments which the President has recently made in New York indicate plainly that the administration proposes to have a machine of its own with which to fight Senator Hill and Tammany.

SUCH progress has Mr. Bynum made toward statesmanship that his constituents should not be surprised two weeks hence to read his opinion to the effect that the McKinley law may as well stand during the next four years.

Just before the election last November over a hundred Democratic orators were calling to farmers to vote for Cleveland and dollar-a-bushel wheat. They voted for Cieveland, and now they have half-dollar wheat—the price of No. 2 | They are, in effect, nothing more than red yesterday.

REPUBLICANS who insisted, two weeks ago, that "there isn't a ghost of a chance for a Republican municipal ticket, predicted yesterday that the Republican ticket will be elected from top to bottom. The average taxpayer has already a surfeit of the Sullivan tax-

THAT \$21,360 which must be paid this year as extra interest on the \$621,000 which, because of the dictation of a Democratic boss, was not refunded at a low rate of interest a year ago, would go a long ways toward the payment of the expense of the removal of garbage by taxation.

THE money lenders of the country are the depositors of savings banks. There were 4,781,605 depositors in 1892, and their deposits aggregated \$1,712,769,026. In 1890 the number of depositors was 4,258,893-an increase of over half a million in the two years of greatest Republican prosperity.

It is announced that the leaders of the incoming House, or such of them as will be potential forces, are in favor of the adoption of a set of rules very like those which Thomas B. Reed enforced during the Fifty-first Congress, to the great indignation and denunciation of the Democracy of the whole country.

A FLW days ago a veteran in this city sent an invitation to a comrade in Ohio to be his guest during the National Encampment. In his reply, among other things, he said:

This beloved rebel administration is hunting the boys down with Southern de-

tective bloodhounds. The recipient of the letter "cannot see how more truth upon this subject can be expressed in less words." He then goes on to free his mind on the same subject at length, pitching into the Democratic leaders in a manner recalling the days of the war, declaring that the men who build monuments to Jeff Davis and glory in his career are the controlling element in the pension bureau. Already this administration has shown its incapacity, says this veteran "in all things, except in the cutting off of the names of decrepit and maimed inion soldiers, a hundred thousand of 2 hom it would like to see in the almshouses." The Journal has received several similar vigorous letters.

THERE may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether the financial situation in Indiana would be materially benefited by the payment of pensions at this point in currency instead of by drafts on New York. The Journal believes there is very nearly as much currency within the limits of the State now | pie. Let the President make it clear

crop, much larger than that of this year, was moved, and it does not believe that the effect on the moving of the crop or in any other channel of business would be materially different whether pensions are paid in drafts on New York or in currency. The theory that there is not money enough in Indiana, or in the West generally, to meet the wants of trade is part and parcel of the theory that there is not money enough in the country to transact business. The Journal does not subscribe to this theory, but it recognizes the right of others to advocate it.

A SCHEME THAT WON'T DO. The opinion of the Attorney-general of Colorado illustrates the tendency in some quarters-too many, indeed-to try new and dangerous methods of increasing the currency. It seems impossible for many persons to divest themselves of the idea that the present financial trouble and business depression are due to a scarcity of currency, and that an easy, simple and effective remedy lies in an increase of the currency. The advocates of this theory do not trouble themselves much as to how the increased currency is to be obtained, what it is to consist of, or what the ulterior consequence of issuing it might be. They are like a frog, which, dazzled by the glinting of a red rag, jumps at the color and impales itself on a hook.

In Colorado the demand for an increase of currency is intensified by the necessity of providing a market and use for silver. Perhaps it is asking too much of human nature to expect that a man's financial theories should rise above his personal interests, and yet a little reflection will show that they ought to. To Colorado silver is the greatest thing in the world, and yet Colorado constitutes but a small part of the world, and the silver interest is a very small one compared with some others. Soon or late the people of Colorado will have to learn to discuss the silver question with reference to the interests not of that State alone, but of the United States and the entire commercial world.

With a double view of providing for an increase of currency and a new use for silver the Attorney-general of Colorada gives it as his opinion that the State may accumulate silver bullion and issue certificates thereon, receivable for taxes and other State dues, which might pass from hand to hand and enter into the monetary circulation of the State, thereby, as he says, "contributing to the better transaction of business and relieving the financial depression now existing in the State." The Attorney-general does not claim that these certificates could be made legal tender. That is forbidden by the Constitution. He also practically admits that they could not contain any promise of payment in coin, as that would make them "bills of credit," which no State is permitted to issue. They would be nothing more than certificates of deposit against silver bullion. "Representing, as they will, if issued," says the Attorney-general, "a commodity that fluctuates in value, the certificates will fluctuate accordingly. Hence they can in no sense be called paper intended to circulate as money. They will be sold in the market, and these sales will be only a token of the sale of so many ounces of bullion or bars of metal. Their value will be controlled by the same rules and causes that control the value of any other personal property. warehousemen's receipts, stating on their face that the holder will be entitled to the delivery to him of so many ounces of bullion of a certain fineness on presentation of the certificate to the proper officer of the government."

We fail to see how such a scheme as this would afford any relief to the people of Colorado. Suppose the State should take the entire silver product for a year, or a term of years, and issue certificates of deposit thereon. The silver bullion, instead of being marketed, would be piled up in the State vaults. The certificates would have only a silver bullion value. Not being legal tender, nor redeemable in gold or its equivalent, they could have no money value and no circulation outside of the State. If the State took them in payment of taxes it would simply be piling up silver bullion with an uncertain and fluctuating market ahead. In short, there would be nothing in the transaction for anybody. So far as practical results are concerned, it would be as futile as a man's attempting to lift himself over a fence by his bootstraps. The Colorado scheme won't do.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

Through Speaker Crisp and others who have seen the President within two months, it is intimated that he has so modified his views concerning the tariff that he will oppose any general change. and that he and his free-trade Secretary of the Treasury "are now satisfied that the people ought to understand that there will be no wholesale and revolutionary treatment of the tariff." Mr. Cleveland wants no rebellion against the protective principle, no such rearrangement of schedules as would imperil manufacturing interests. In other words, the President proposes a clean back-down from the Democratic platform. All such Democrats as Governor Flower and William C. Whitney agree

with the President. It is hoped that these reports are true, and that the President will take ground in favor of letting the tariff alone, After the repeal of that portion of the Sherman act providing for the purchase of silver bullion, the formal declaration of the President and Congress that there shall be no special medification of the tariff will lay the foundation for the early return of confidence and the resumption of manufacturing industries. True, it would be a humiliation for the Democratic President and his party in Congress to confess that they have been mistaken concerning the tariff, but humiliation is preferable to being held responsible for a policy which will involve the industries of the country in ruin and fill our cities with hungry peo-

shall stand practically as they are during the next four years, and the gloom which is now settling over the country because of closing factories, and the rapidly growing armies of the idle will at once begin to disappear.

SILVER IN FRANCE.

One of the favorite questions of the advocates of free silver is: "How is it that France keeps \$700,000,000 of silver on a parity with gold?" That personification of mossbackism, Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the last to ask it with a request for an answer.

The answer is an easy one. France stopped the coinage of legal-tender silver about a year after we began it. All France and the commercial world knows that France will coin no more silver. France is not for the free coinage of silver except for the United States. France stopped the coinage of silver when it realized that it would lead the country to a depreciated silver basis. Let Congress do as France did in 1878-stop the coinage of silver-and the United States can compel the gold in this country to carry the silver it now has, as does the gold of France carry its volume of silver. France carries more silver than the United States now has, because the industrial people of France carry much of their savings in the form of silver money. In France there are no small notes, so that silver takes the place in traffic of our one, two and five-dollar bills. If the paper of these denominations should be abolished. millions of silver dollars would take its place. Bank checks, for small transactions, are quite unknown in France, while in this country every business man keeps a bank account and pays the most of his bills by checks. In other words, France is saturated with silver money, taking the place of all small bank bills and small checks, and being hoarded in stockings instead of being turned into the savings banks and the loan associations. Again, France has no large hostile balance of foreign trade from year to year, to drain away her supply of gold. On the other hand, year by year, the gold stock of France is augmented.

If Congress would keep our store of silver on a parity with gold, let it follow France's example-stop purchasing and stop coining silver. For the rest, let the tariff alone, so that gold shall not be sent abroad to purchase merchandise which can be produced at home,

Some days since the Journal received an anonymous letter, inclosing stamps, in which the writer asked several questions regarding the production of tin plate in this country. Having made in-

quiry, the following is the result: On Dec. 31, 1891, there were in active operation twenty-four tin-plate mills, with an aggregate capital of about \$3,000,000 and an aggregate capacity of about forty thousand boxes of I. C., 14x20, per week. There were, at the same time, four large works in process of construction. A box of plates weighs about 108 pounds. On Dec. 31, 1892, there were in operation in different States thirty-two firms making tin plate. The product of these thirty-two mills was, in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1892, 19,756,491 pounds.

The above figures are from the official reports of Colonel Ayres. His last report showed a growth in the industry, but Secretary Carlisle ordered its revision, to eliminate the black plates imported and tinned in this country. It has been demonstrated that the tinplate industry would have grown to supply the home market for the most part in a few years had not Mr. Cleveland been elected.

HANGING and burning in effigy is a foolish and passionate way of expressing disapproval of the acts of a public man. If the people of Rome, O., fee! as strongly in regard to the pension policy of this administration as their actions indicate let them purse their wrath and vote the Republican ticket henceforth and forever. That is better than hanging Hoke Smith in effigy.

EUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"They call love the tender passion," said the young man who had just'acquired another sister, "but it strikes me that it is about as tough as possible."

He Let It Go.

From the Plunkville Bugle: "In speaking of the Hon, Mr. Blore as a juggler and political word swallower, in our issue of last week, it was our intention to say 'sword swallower,' but, in view of the honorable gentleman's record as a retractor, we have concluded to let it go at that."

Hungry Higgins-W'en did Columbus come to Weary Watkins-'Bout four hundred years

Mixed His Dates.

Hungry Higgins-Gee! No wonder a feller give me the horse laugh when I told him I was Chris's second cousin.

Another Victim. "I suppose the panic hasn't struck you yet, Mr. Gotrox?" "It hasn't, eh! Here I've got more'n \$40,000

that I can't get people to borrow at all-they're all afraid to go into business any deeper. If these times keep up a little longer I'll land in the

poorhouse in six months,"

THE SPOLIATION OF SIAM. Can it be possible that Johnny Bull is simply waiting for France to get into the trap!-Washington Post. FRANCE is disappointed. Siam's uncon-

ditional yielding to all her hoggish de-

mands has left no semblance of excuse for war .- Kansas City Journal. No sympathy is likely to be wasted on Siam in her extremity. Modern nations help only those powers that are willing to help themselves .- Philadelphia Inquirer. SIAM's acceptance of the full terms of

the French ultimatum has averted a small

war for the present, at the possible cost of

a larger war in the future.-Philadelphia FRANCE's prestige for the time being has, perhaps, increased by her triumph over Siam, but glory so cheaply and discreditably obtained vanishes quickly .- St. Louis

It has been the fortune of France to found colonies only to have England get control of them as soon as they are worth having. The case of France's Asiatic possessions will hardly prove an exception. -New York Times. SIAM has yielded to France's demands,

and the latter will be not a little ahead in territory and prestige in that part of the world, while her politicians will be very much shead at home because of the incident .- Chicago Tribune. Or course, no other result was possible

as between Stam and France. The weaker nation must give way before the stronger when the latter makes its demands with sufficient emphasis, and there can be little doubt that not only Siam, but all of the reas there was when last year's wheat | to the country that the tariff schedules | maining Oriental monarchies will eventual-

ly be absorbed by the expanding European powers. - Philadelphia Times.

To let France grab half of Siam now will enable England presently, with better grace, to grab the other half, besides giving her a most effective reply to France's clamor against her continued occupation of Egypt.-New York Tribune.

Is the main the bold stroke of the French government has been successful, and a republic which is little disposed to colonize foreign territory has acquired new rights. How long will it rest content with its new possessionsf—Chicago Record.

THE blot of the whole affair is that it represents an act of international plunder by a nation professing to be civilized, with the correlated declaration of European polities, that the half-civilized nations have no right to justice .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

IT is at least probable that had all the points in dispute between the two countries been referred to an international tribunal of arbitration the verdict would have gone against France on the major part of the claims involved .- Chicago Inter

Ir ends in a manner that involves humiliation and injury to Siam, conference great glory upon the French republic, and leaves Great Britain the only party to the controversy that emerges from it with the increased respect of nations. - New York

IRON HALL'S PLANS

Changes Which Are to Be Made in Order to Get the Receivership Dissolved.

Adjourned Session of the Anti-Somerby Branch to Meet Here To-Day-Petitions to Be Presented to the Court.

The adjourned session of the anti-Somerby branch of Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall will convene at the Denison to-day. About a dozen of the delegates have arrived and are registered at that hotel, and a large number are expected to come in on the morning trains. The sitting will attempt a thorough and complete reorganization of the order. There will be some radical changes made in the laws which a costly experience has proven to be highly necessary. At the last meeting of the Supreme Sitting. held here in May, several of the minor offices were not filled, the election being postponed on account of proposed changes in the way of filling these offices. Under the old regime all these officers were elected to their positions and the order was compelled to pay mileage for their attendance upon the sessions of the Supreme Sitting. It is probable that this will be changed and a plan in use in the Odd Fellows and several other secret societies will be adopted by which the supreme justice will be empowered to appoint these officers out of the delegates attending.

W. F. Landers, of this city, who is a member of the Supreme Sitting by virtue of his being a past officer of the order, in speaking of the situation yesterday afternoon said that there could be little definite action taken until the final settlement of the suit now pending in the Superior Court, but that there would be a thorough revision of the laws along the line suggested by the Supreme Court in its ruling on the case last winter. The case will come up for a new trial in the county court this fall. The work of the Supreme Sitting at this time will be to get a feasible plan to present to the court when the members will be prepared to ask that the control of the order be transferred to the members. Mr. Landers said he had considerable correspondence bearing upon the reorganization, and the membership of the order displayed a general interest in the plan and were confident that with some changes which should have been made long ago the order would be able to meet all its obligations. The matter of presenting to the court a sufficient showing to have the receivership dissolved will probably be placed in the hands of a special committee with power to employ additional counsel and take any steps necessary to present the case to the court in proper manner. One of the changes in the laws relates to the sick benefits to be paid members. Under the old plan the order did not pay continuous sick benefits: the member could only draw one half the face of his certificate in sick benefits, and if he drew this amount during the first year he was not allowed benefits after that time. It is proposed in the new order to limit the number of weeks in each year for which benefits shall be paid and to provide for their time during payment any time the certificate is in There will be some changes in regard to the investment of the reserve fund. Mr. Landers said that he thought any special or very important investments should require the sanction of the Supreme Sitting, a special session being called for that purpose if necessary. "If this had been required before," he said, "the transfer of the money to the Philadelphia bank would never have been made." Changes will also be made to eradicate the one-man power. The responsibility will be distributed among more

Another very radical change that will be made is in regard to the sisterhood. Under the old plan the woman had no representation in the Supreme Sitting. The new order will admit the women to representation in that body. There will also, in all probability, be some changes in the contract itself. but just what these changes will be it is not possible to say at this time, as the opinions of the delegates have not been obtained upon the proposed new features.

Petitions have been sent all over the country to the various branches for signatures, and will be presented to the court when the case is called. The petitions recite that the members have been proceed. ing with all possible diligence to effect a reorganization, with such new officers and changes in the laws as will insure the proper application of the funds, and asks for a continuance of the cause until they have had a reasonable time for the perfection of their organization. They ask an order of the court permitting an inspection and examination of the books and records of the order in the hands of the receiver, under such restrictions as the court may see proper to impose. They ask that as soon as can be consistently done and protect the interest of all persons concerned the court dissolve the receivership. The petition contains an agreement by the signers of it that the time that has elapsed since the appointment of the receiver and his discharge shall be added to the maturing time of their certificate, thus relieving the order from the responsibility of paying off a large number of certificates before it could resame business, which it would be impossible for it to do.

Mr. Landers said that the action of the county board of review in assessing the order at such an enormous "tignre would also receive the consideration of the Supreme Sitting. "The board," he said. "eimply heard that the order had that amount of money in bank and assessed it at that valuation without inquiring as to what its indebtedness might be.'

ARSON AS AN AMUSEMENT.

Three Boys Fire a Woodshed to See the Hose-Reel Horses Run.

Ottie Hooker, of No. 25 Biddle street, George Weber, of No. 308 North Pine street, and Charlie Volmer, of No. 292 North Pine street, were arrested last night by officers Reecer and Dilts and locked up on a charge of arson. The trio of youngsters are but ten years of age and the sons of respectable parents. Yesterday afternoon they were playing in the alley in the rear of the Weber boy's home, when that juvenile proposed that they set tire to his mether's woodshed, "just to see the hose reel horses run," as he

expressed it.
The Volmer boy volunteered to do the job, and a match was procured and lighted. A tew scraps of paper in the shed served to start the flames, and the youths were at once rewarded by a fine view of the "hose reel." The firemen succeeded in saving the adjoining buildings with slight loss.

THE FRAUDS ARE CONFESSED

Sullivan Machine Candidates for Council All Withdraw from the Ticket.

Desperate Scheme of the Democrats to Anger Haughville and Insane Asylum Territory to Secure a Majority This Fall.

The Frightened Sullivan Gang Calls Another Convention for Friday.

Tom Taggart Presides Over the Meeting o Candidates-Springsteen's Friends Think He Was Also Buncoed-Other Politics.

THE CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

Democratic Nominees for Councilmen a

Large Sign a Little Paper.

The frauds perpetrated at the last Democratic city convention are beginning to give too strong an odor for further concealment from the decent members of the party. The Sullivan machine out a trifle too wide a swath and has endeavored to mow away more than its capacity. The more level headed in the Sullivan gang began to see the great danger of proceeding any further with blood on their hands and concluded in desperation that something had to be done to try to save the little Mayor from the just indignation of Democrate who, under the circumstances, propose to defeat him and the machine. Extreme measures were adopted for this extreme case, and last night the nominees for councilmen at large met with Tom Taggart, as presiding officer, and withdrew from the ticket. Every man of them signed a stating that clerical errors been made at the convention and at the time were asked to be corrected, which was not done. The letter also asked that another convention be called for next Fri-

day night. J. F. White, of the Ninth ward, was not present, but sent in a letter to Thomas laggart, resigning his nomination and washing his hands of the whole matter. Mr. White stated last night that the color of the whole convention was offensive, and that he did not propose to kil himself in the Ninth ward by allowing his name to go on the ticket. He had been, he said, notified at different times of contemplated meetings such as that of last night, out would have nothing to do with them He had been defeated by Coy, and he did not care to shoulder any other calumny at the hands of his party this year.

Other measures for relief are being proposed and considered one after another. esterday Mayor Sullivan was closeted for three hours with Charles Polster, working with that Indiana-avenue brave for the reconciliation of the Downing men, who are not falling in line with roosters on their shoulders as he thinks they should. The very latest, and perhaps the most graphic conception of reief is the product of the fertile James B. Wilson, editor of the People, who has aid the scheme before the committee, of nunexing Haughville and the Central Hospital for Insane to the city. This would oring into play a Democratic majority of 600, and is favored by Sullivan, who would annex Mexico, no doubt, if he though it would elect him Mayor. The screen law in force in Haughville has created a hullaballoo among the saloon men of that suburb, who control the politics over there to an alarming extent. It is said that taxes are higher in Haughville than in this city. Their powers are almost as there as here, and gether the town is considered ripe and will likely be annexed if Wilson can manage it within the next thirty days The machine sees that something must be done or the Mayor is lost. People are finding out all about the rottenness of his devices and even Democrats are openly rebeltious at the manner in which votes were counted at the convention. The task of placating those who witnessed the frauds has proven a sorry one, and the work of nominating councilmen at large will have to be done over again next Friday night. If the result is not then satisfactory the work of annexing the suburbs and Democratic institutions will begin at

WAS SPRINGSTEEN BUNCOED?

His Friends Claim He, Too, Was Counted Out by the Machine's Frauds The friends of Harry Springsteen, who worked so hard for him in the Democratic city convention, are satisfied that their candidate was counted out by the same sort of fraud that prevailed at the recent councilmanic convention. At the time there were rumors to this effect, but they were quickly hushed up. On the first ballot Springsteen received within a few votes of enough to nominate, and it is claimed he was counted out of that bailot.

It is recalled that on the afternoon of the convention, at Tomlinson Hall, a meeting was held at Frenzel's bank, it is reported and it was then decided that Springsteen must be defeated by all means. The Sulivan machine wanted Abrams continued in the office of city clerk. Although Lieber had promised Springsteen to vote and work for him, Lieber is given the credit of securing Abrams's nomination. A number of Springsteen's friends say that they will not vote the Sullivan machine ticket this fail on account of the way the machine is buncoing the party.

WILL FIGHT SIM COY.

Prohibitionists Will Put a City Ticket in the Field-City Committee. The city committee of the Prohibition

party met last night in the office of the Indiana Phalanx. There were probably a dozen or so of the members gathered in the little back room of the Cyclorama Building and they were presided over by Bayless Campbell. Some time was consumed in a discussion as to whether it was advisable to place a city ticket in the field and it was finally decided to do so. M. E. Shield, J. A. Simms, Miss Mollie Hay and Col. Eti Ritter were appointed a committee to select the time and place for holding the convention, and a favorable vote was taken that the time should not be until after the G. A. R. encampment. It was determined that the campaign of

the party should be prosecuted with unusual vigor in the ward in which Simeon Coy is a candidate for the Council and that all of its efforts be made to defeat him. This was all of the business that was transacted, and the rest of the time of the meeting was spent in conversation.

Taggart May Be Downed.

The Democratic committee will meet tonight for the purpose of electing a chairman for the city campaign, and wise ones say that there will be a tempest greater than the one in the proverbial verbial teapot when it is called to order. An effort will be made to re-elect Thomas Taggart, and it is said that there will be a strenuous opposition to him Beside Taggart, Jim Keach is prominently spoken of for the office of chairman, and it is not unlikely that he will be rushed through. The meeting will occur at the Hendricks Club Hall.

Will Make a S'xty-Day Poll.

The Republican city executive committee met last night in the rooms in the When of whom complaint has been made by his Block, and decided to make a sixty-day | employer Stokes. The latter has been sellpoll of the city before the coming election. The poll will begin on Aug. 11. There will be a general meeting of the city committee on Thursday night, and at that time the dates will be determined upon for the holding of the primaries for nominating counoflinen in the different wards and for helding the convention for the nomination of councilmen at large.

Broke the Cand's None,

Mrs. May McCracken, residing at No. 981 Union street, attempted to elevate a baby

carriage from the street to the sidewalk at the corner of Illinois and Washington streets yesterday afternoon. An infant child seated in the vehicle was thrown out and suffered a broken nose.

CONVENTION AT BETHANY

Indiana State Missionary Society Holds the First of Its Sessions.

Reports of the Evangelical Work-Hon. W. D. Owen's Lecture on Alexander Campbell-The Programme for To-Day.

The warm weather of the past few days has had a material effect on the attendance at Bethany, and though the grounds have been visited by many, the usual crowds have been lacking. A cooling rain fell during the night, freshening the appearance of the park considerably. .

The regular assembly lecture yesterday morning was delivered by Hon. W. D. Owen, of Logansport, Ind., on "Alexander Campbell." The speaker 'reviewed the life and works of Campbell and dwelt with force on the essential qualities of the man which enabled him to be a teacher of religious thought. Of his boybood he said: "He was a composite child. His sturdy character, his inflexible will, his lofty honor, his resistless logic, that swept wave after wave over his opponents, came to him from the mountain fastnesses, gnarled forests and free air of Scotland, for air and contour of land help God in making men. His erect form and dignified carriage, the Roman nose, the great forehead, the retiring manner, the quick and masterly perceptive powers came up from the South. These elements met and made a men fit for a throne." Of the teaching and influence of Camp-

bell Mr. Owen said: "No reformer had ever proposed to past over the practices and teachings of the intervening ages and disregard the views of popes, synods and assemblies. Luther, Calid a long line of illustrious met had labored for a reformation in the church, but this effort ignored reformation, and proposed a restoration of the ancient order of things by coming at once to a simple apostolic practice. They proposed to take the Bible, and build upon the first foundation according to the plans and specifications of the divine architects, rather than to repair the crumbling walls of modern religious systems. The country was ablaze with the reform, and each week witnessed hundreds brought into the fold. Each convert became aberald of the faith, all creeds and conferences were deserted and the New Testament was accepted as their standard. The plowman, stopping at the end of his furrow to rest, pulled the Testament from his pocket and took his rest in reading. The blacksmith would prop his Testament against his forge and read while he worked the bellows. The carpenter laid it on his bench and read while he pushed the plane. The merchant kept it beside his ledger. The laborer carried it in his pocket that he might partake of it as he ate his noon meal. Every man was a Roman of old. Suon a revival of Bible study had not been witnessed since

the apostolic age. In connection with Alex. Campbell's comprehensiveness of view and skill in disengaging of great principles of things. Mr. Owen mentioned the Campbell and Rice

"It was a contest of two intellects entirely dissimilar in methods, for while one sought to establish principles, the other burrowed for exceptions and his opponent to The men were as dissimilar in their natural endowments and mental equipment as ever took the gauge of battle on the forum and probable this debate was one of the greatest engines in behalf of the reformation. Campbell, as an orator, was never impassioned -never fervent, and seldom spoke less than an hour and a half. The profoundest subjects melted into simplicity and clearness under his touch. Ministers left the meeting wondering that they had never thought to discuss the question in that manner. He abounded in eloquent passages, but they seemed to cost him no effort. He spoke like a master of assemblies, and while he spoke nothing could break the charm. Moments became seconds and hours were counted as min-

The address was one of unusual strength and deeply interested the audience assembled in the tabernacle.

STATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION. In the afternoon the Indiana State missionary convention held its first session, M. W. Harkins, of Frankfort, presiding. The session opened with song under the able leadership of A. J. Hackleman, after which President Harkins made the opening address. He spoke confidently and enthuslastically of the work accomplished by this society in the foreign field. Reports of the board of managers followed by Rev. L. L. Carpenter, State evangelist. The summary of the evangelist's work was as follows: Total additions to church 222, number of churches organized 7. Sunday schools 5, conventions 31, places visited 104. The financial report showed a balance of funds on hand of \$182,56.

This morning President A. I. Hobbs, of Des Moines, Ia., is expected to speak on "The Secret of Our Power," the general subject of the morning being "The Preacher and His Work." At 11:40 o'clock the regular assembly lecture will be delivered by President Scot Butler, of Irvington, This afternoon the missionary convention will continue its session.

The trains have commenced to bring in a large number of familiar faces to-day. Among the late arrivals are: James W. Conner, of Clermont; Joseph Franklin, of Bedtord; L. E. Murry, of Ladoga; E. L. Lane, of Lebanon; A. G. Hubbard, of Atties; J. V. Coombs, of Madison;

John Brazelton, of North Vernob, and many others. Some one intent on muschief broke open the park's engine house last night and moved the eccentric valve so as to ruin the engine had it been started under a full head of steam. Fortunately the engineer discovered it in time and prevented what might have been a serious accident.

The Day at Acton. Monday morning saw the exodus of the business men from Camp Acton. By all the early trains they took their departure for the week's work. In their place, however, many of the ministers have returned from their Sunday's services, and will spend the midweek in the woods. Among the arrivals of the day were Mr. E. D. Moore and wife, of Lawrenceburg, and they will make their residence on the ground during the remainder

of the meeting. At 9 o'clock in the morning Miss Ida Anderson led the children's service. Miss Anderson is an experienced kindergarten and Sunday-school worker, well known in Indianapolis. The number of little ones on the ground this year is much larger than

in the afternoon, as Rev. J. H. Ford did not appear on the ground, Rev. C. W. Lee preached on the words of Pharaob, "Who is the Lord that I should serve Him!" He spoke in his usually earnest and pointed manner, but, owing to the heat, out his discourse. In the evening Rev. J. R. T. La-

throp, of Aurora, delivered a sermon. This afternoon, at 2:30, Rev. Lathrop will bound." In the evening Dr. Van Anda will favor his many Acton admirers by his presence, and will preach. Wednesday will be home missionary day. Mrs. James Dale, of Walnut Hills, O., and Miss Eisie Dole, of Asheville, N. C., are to be present and assist in the services of the day.

Looking for the Edwards,

The police are looking for one Edwards, ing a disinfectant called Deoderine, and claims that Edwards, who has been acting as salesman for him, failed to make proper returns for goods which came into his posto bave taken is \$37.

Will Rise Up and Take It.

Kansas City Journal. A Democrat who died six months ago has just been appointed to a federal office in Minnesota. If the salary is good he will